

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM

Shipping.

Steamers.

DIRECT ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.

**FOR PORT DARWIN, COCKTOWN,
TOWNSVILLE, BEISBAE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.**

*(Taking through Cargo and Passengers to
ADELAIDE, ALL NEW ZEALAND
PORTS, FIJI AND NEW
CALEDONIA.)*

The Steamship "*Nelson*,"
Captain Thross, will be
dispatched on above on
or about FRIDAY, the 14th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, June 30, 1882.

Sailing Vessels

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE
TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE S.S. "Manureira"
(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, should efficient inducement offer, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Co.'s Steamer
"Cathartides"

Capt. MILLER, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 28th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 29, 1882.

Sailing Vessels

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

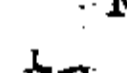
The 3/3 L.I.L. American Ship
Grecian,
DUNBAR, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

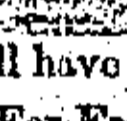
Hongkong, June 28, 1882.

Kong, June 28, 1882.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The American Ship
"Melrose."
 FRENCH, Master, will load her
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 23, 1882.


FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.
The 3/3 A. 1.1. German Bark.

F. ULRICH, Master,

 F. ULICH, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, June 17, 1882.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 3/3 L.L.I. American Ship
"Lucy A. Nickle",
 NICKLES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 23, 1882.

CONFIDENTIAL

Notices to Consignees.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Chartered Ste. *Moray*,
having arrived from the above Port,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested
to send in their Bills of Lading to the
Undersigned for countersignature, and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be
at once landed and stored at Consignee's
risk and expense.

ARDINE, MATHESON

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 7, 1882. 151

THE S. S. "ARRATOON" APOAR,
Captain A. B. MacTAVISH,
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE

above Steamer having

THE above Steamer having arrived
 Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby
 requested to send in their Bills of Lading
 to the Undersigned for countersignature
 and to take immediate delivery of their
 Goods from alongside.
 Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining
 on board after the 10th Instant, will be
 landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
 expense, and no Fire Insurance will be
 allowed.
 Consignees are hereby informed that any
 Claims must be made immediately,
 none will be entertained after the 12th
 Instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, July 5, 1882.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "SUMIDA MARU," FROM
Kobe and Nagasaki.
 Consignees of Cargo, by the above
 Vessel are hereby requested to call
 in their Bills of Lading for counter-
 signing, and take immediate delivery of their
 Goods from alongside.
 Cargo requiring the discharge of remaining
 on board, at Yokohama, at the
 instant, will be landed and stored at Con-
 signees' expense and risk.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected.
 H. J. H. TRIPP
 Agent,
 Mitsui Bussan Kaisha S. S. Co.
 Hongkong, July 5, 1892.

[illegible]

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSARIAT),
ARE NOW LANDING, EX
BRITISH BARQUE
"STILLWATER."

DEVOE'S NONPAREIL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,
150° test.

SPARTAN COOKING
STOVES.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.
OAKUM.
TAR.
TURPENTINE.

EX "AMERICAN MAIL"

CALIFORNIA
RACKER.

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-
CUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

OORNEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.

Boneless CODFISH.

Prime HAM and BACON.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Family FIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.

Pearson MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Outing's Dessert FRUITS in 2 1/2 lb cans.

"Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.

"Stuffed PEPPERS.

"Assorted PICKLES.

"MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robinson's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.

Richardson & Robinson's Curried OYSTERS.

"Lunch TONGUE.

McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CROWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

"&c., &c., &c."

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES,
including:

TEYSSONNEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

PIONIC TONGUES.

COCOATINA.

"VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LEBIE & EPP'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

SAUSAGES.

BRAWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES—

HERBIEUX'S MONOPOLE and WHITE
SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMMI & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, " "

1824 GRAVES, " "

BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT—

SACON'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLADO.

SACON'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1849).

HONY'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—

1 and 3-star Hennessy's BRANDY.

Bisquit Dubouché & Co.'s BRANDY.

Finest OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KNAB'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDE WHISKY.

CHABREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BAKER'S
BITTERS.

"&c., &c., &c."

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILLA,
PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,
NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;
1882.
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th day of July,
1882, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. "INDO," Commandant **LEQUEUX,**
with **MATELS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES,**
and **CARGO,** will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon of 15th July, 1882.
Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on
the 12th July, 1882. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 5, 1882. jy13

Insurances.

NOTICE.
QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Godowns at 1
per cent. net premium per annum.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000. PAID-UP, £200,000.
PAID-UP RESERVE FUND, £30,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above
Company, are authorized to Insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

YANGTZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)....Tls. 200,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL AND AC-
CUMULATIONS, 6th
April, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

Directors.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOS, W. METERLIN,
Esq., Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARY, G. H. WHEELER,
Esq., Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:
Messrs BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.
RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill.

POLICES granted on Marine Risks to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a Charge of 12 1/2 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are an-
nually distributed among all Contributors
of Business (whether Shareholders or not)
in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 8, 1882. 10c82

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000 "
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 "
Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

To-day's Advertisements.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
SHIPPERS of the following Cargo
requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
check and take immediate delivery.
has been landed and stored at
the expense of the Consignee.
Insurance has been effected.
Ex Yangtze.
768/770—5 cases Cotton
Yarn, from London.
5 Birds' Skins, from
London.
5 Cases Birds' Skins,
from London.
Further information as to Freight
charges, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.
F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 8, 1882. jy15

To-day's Advertisements.

THE FRENCH IN ANNAM.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

SIR,—The recent news respecting the sta-
tioning of some of the French ships of war
around Tonquin in the first week of April
has been inserted in the papers. Since
then this has passed as a rumour, there
being no known authority for the truth of
it. The news which instilled with astonish-
ment is that the French had, on the 25th
of April, invaded the metropolis of Ton-
quin and got possession of it. It seems to
have been the fact that the French General
at Saigon and the French Ambassador at
Hanoi sent a despatch to Annam stating that
the ships of war lying around were in-
tended for driving away the Black Flag in
order to protect the Western Merchants in
carrying on their trade between Kongo
river and Yunnan without any disturbance,
and that no interference with the locality
(of Annam) would be made.

When the French Naval Officers had
their ships of war lying around they were
welcomed and entertained by the
Civil Officers of Tonquin, and the French
crews lodged on the mainland for more
than 20 days, during which period neither
of the parties had any difference with the
other. The French, however, taking the
advantage of the hospitality of the native
officers to make any preparations for an at-
tack, suddenly invaded Tonquin and took it.
The death of the Governor Wong and the
Vice-Admiral Lai resulted. The sudden-
ness of the invasion of Tonquin has been
quite unreasonable. Tracing back the rela-
tions between the French and Annam we
find that in the year 1880, the French, al-
ong with their consorts the Spaniards, along
the three provinces in Saigon. The war con-
tinued for three years, and at last the three
provinces were yielded to the French by the
Annamese on a treaty of peace being made.
Peace continued for some time, after
which the French tried to possess the other
three interior provinces of Saigon, but the
Annamese refused to accede to this arrange-
ment. In consequence of this refusal, in 1874, the French had many ships and
attacked several places, capturing and ill-using many
of the native officers. In a battle, however,
the French Commander-in-chief was slain.
Afterwards a Treaty was made between the
French and Annamese Governments that
the places which had been taken by the
French should be restored to Annam; that
the provinces of Saigon be given up by
Annam to the French to be governed by
them; that hostilities should cease between
both Governments for ever; and that the
cattle pursuits should be carried on. Now
the question arises,—For what reason did
the French invade Tonquin this time? Do
the French mean that Annam could not
keep up the Treaty on account of its in-
ability to prevent interference with the
French merchants by the Black Flag?

Enquiries having been made of mer-
chants, the facts obtained from them seem
to show that the Black Flag had been
under the protection of Annam before the
Treaty was made in regard to commercial
pursuits. The Annamese Government had
permitted the Black Flag to station at Po
Shing for keeping the Black Flag out of the
way of the French, and for plundering
the Annamese. In the trouble of the rebellion,
Admiral Fung of the Chinese Government
led an army over to exterminate the rebels,
and during that time the Black Flag was
also very anxious to lend a hand in driving
out the rebels. The reason why the An-
namese Government has not exercised its
authority to keep the Black Flag out of the
place is because it has been found that the
place is situated far out and cannot be left
unattended. Since the Treaty regarding
the commercial pursuits was made, the
number of vessels passing out and into the
harbour of Po Shing has been enormous.
The annual amount of duty is very great.
From this it may be seen that no inter-
ference had been offered to the French mer-
chants by the Black Flag. If the French
had reasoned that the Black Flag had slain
the French Commander-in-chief and that
consequently, the Government must insist
on the Black Flag being driven away,
it is an absurdity; for European nations
would also demand such a thing sufficient
reason for initiating hostile action. If the
French were going to create a disturbance
for that reason, then the hostility
would be too bitter to cease. With refer-
ence to the inability of the French mer-
chants to get commerce introduced into
Yunnan, no Treaty has been made by the
Chinese Government concerning the matter.
Moreover there is great danger to
steamers sailing along the Kongo river,
owing to the swift currents and the amount
of deposits in the river. This suggestion
has been made by the Committee of the
French department. The Annamese Gov-
ernment has had nothing to do with these
obstacles. No one can see the reason why
the French Government should have in-
vaded Tonquin and taken it. From this it
may be seen that the French Government
is unfaithful to all the other nations on the
Globe.

Now Tonquin to Annam is like the right
arm to the body, and Tonquin to China is
like an outer wall to the house. If the
right arm were hurt the body would suffer,
and if the outer wall were thin the house
could be looked into. If the Annamese
Government cannot secure Tonquin how
can it be a dependency to China, and if the
Chinese Government cannot devise means
to help Annam how can it secure its own
house and make its outer wall fast?

Annamese Government complains with
reason and the Chinese Government argues
with reason, let us ask what would be the
answer from the French Government!

AN OLD INHABITANT OF HANOI.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on SATURDAY, the 15th July, 1882, at
3 p.m. To be followed by the S. S.
COPTIC on or about the 29th Instant.

Connection being made at Yokohama
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the
day before sailing.

NOTICE OF 25 1/2 made on all
packages ordered issued.
Involved to accompany Over-
land, Central and South American
could be sent to the Company's
address to the Collector of Custom
San Francisco.
Further information as to Freight
charges, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.
F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 8, 1882. jy15

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

The Steamship
"Ararat,"
Capt. A. B. MACFARLANE,
will be despatched for the
above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th
Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 8, 1882. jy15

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.
The Company's Chartered
Steamer
"Moray,"
Capt. James TROTTER, will be
despatched for the above Ports on SATUR-
DAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 8, 1882. jy15

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-
CHANG, TIENSTIN, HANKOW
and Ports on the YANGTZE.)
The Co.'s Steamship
"Bellerophon,"
Capt. FREEMAN, will be
despatched on or about
the 15th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 8, 1882.

LOST.

TO-DAY, near Hongkong Hotel, an
Envelope, addressed to Singapore,
containing halves of BANK NOTES to the
amount of \$124, the Nos. of which are
known.
Please communicate with "A. G." care
of the China Mail Office.
Hongkong, July 6, 1882. jy15

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Sixteenth ORDINARY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE,
Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY,
the 31st Instant, at 3.30 o'clock p.m., for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors and Statement of Accounts to
30th April last, and of declaring Dividend.
The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st
Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 8, 1882. jy31

TO BE LET.

THE ELIGIBLE BUSINESS PRE-
MISES lately in the occupation of
Messrs MacEwen, Frickel & Co., No. 43,
Queen's Road; also GODOWNS and
SHOP adjoining same.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, June 5, 1882.

TO BE LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)
THE HOUSE, No. 1, ALBANY—3 Rooms
and Servants' Offices, GARDEN and
STABLES. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, June 5, 1882.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:
ALBA, British barque, Capt. G. Robb.
—D. M. Hutchison.

ANCHOIS, British barque, Captain Ed. B.
Halliday.—Borneo Company, Limited.
C. T. HOOK, British steamer, Capt. W.
Jarvis.—Ah Yon & Co.
EMBLEM, British ship, Capt. W. Roberts.
—P. & O. S. N. Co.

FELICIA, German steamer, Captain A.
Müller.—Siemssen & Co.
INGO, German steamer, Capt. J. Jessel-
sen.—Siemssen & Co.
KARBO, British barque, Capt. J. Gadd.
—Adamson, Bell & Co.
MORAY, British steamer, Captain Wm.
Tutton.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SOLWAY, British steamer, Captain Robt.
Jarvis.—Butterfield & Swire.
VALPARAISO, German barque, Captain F.
Mayer.—Melchers & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
July 8, *Himalaya*, British steamer, 514,
W. R. Beale, Hongkong July 5, and Hol-
loway 7 a.m., General.—CHINESE.
July 8, *Asia*, Danish steamer, 880,
Djorup, Chinkiang July 2, General.—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
July 8, *C. T. Hook*, British steamer, 902,
W. Jarvis, Penang and Singapore June 28,
General.—Ah Yon & Co.
July 8, *Glenloch*, British steamer, 1480,
J. W. Birch, Foochow July 6, Tea.—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

DEPARTURES.
July 8, *Seller*, for Hoihow, &c.
8, *Sardonia*, for Singapore and Penang.
8, *Canton*, for Saigon.
8, *Rosetta*, for Shanghai.
8, *Sunda*, for Nagasaki & Yokohama.
8, *Hai-lan*, Chinese gunboat, for
Foochow.
8, *W*

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Supplied to the "China Mail.")

(For E. A. & O. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

Tension continues at Alexandria.

NO WAR VOTE FOR THE PRESENT.

The Premier, in reply to a question, said that the Government had no intention of asking for a vote of credit, the facts at present not justifying it.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AMERICAN MAIL per the O. & O. str. *Coptic* may be expected to reach this port on or about the 15th instant. She brings San Francisco dates to the 17th ult.

The following AMERICAN MAIL per the P. M. str. *Coptic* may be expected to arrive here on or about the 20th instant. Her dates from San Francisco are up to the 1st instant.

ORDER OF SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL—
SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Matins—Venite, 2; Psalms, 54-55-57.
Unison, Te Deum, 58 Goss; Benedic-
tus, 1 Mercer; Hymn, 179; Hymn,
178 Ft. 1.

Evening—Psalms, 58-60-59; Cantate, 1
Mercer; Deus Misereatur, 8; Hymn,
207; Hymn, 55.

HER Majesty has confirmed the "Baili-
ment and Conditional Pardon Ordinance,
1882."

THE *Walls Castle* went to Kowloon Dock
to-day, and the S. S. *Savoy* left the same
dock.

TELEGRAMS for Bangkok can go forward by
mail closing at Singapore at 8 p.m. on
Tuesday the 11th inst.

MR. ARATHOON Seth, having reported his re-
turn to the Colony, resumed his duties as
Chief Clerk and Clerk of Councils, on the
6th instant.

THE Agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire)
inform us that the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer
Bellerophon, from Liverpool, left Singapore
yesterday forenoon for this port and
Shanghai.

THE Agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co. in-
forms us that the Co.'s S. S. *Coptic*, with the
mails of June 17th, from San Francisco,
left Yokohama this morning for this port,
and is due here on the 15th instant.

We are informed by the Agent of the P. M.
S. S. Co. that the Co.'s steamer *City of
Tokio* left San Francisco on the 1st instant,
for this port and Yokohama; she is due here
about the 29th instant.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Queen's
Executive Commissioning Mr. Charles Vincent
Smith to act as Consul for Sweden and
Norway in Hongkong, received Her Ma-
jesty's signature on the 17th day of May,
1882.

THE adjourned hearing of the cross-exam-
ination taken out by Dr. Giebler and Mr.
A. P. Pereira, was further resumed by Dr.
Wodehouse, on Monday at two o'clock,
owing to the fact that Mr. Francis, who re-
presents Dr. Giebler, had been unavoidably
prevented from attending. Mr. Holmes, on
behalf of Mr. Pereira, had consented to the
adjournment before Mr. Wodehouse ini-
tiated that he would remand the case.

We acknowledge the receipt of the first
number of a new monthly Magazine en-
titled the *Revista Filipina de Ciencias y
Artes*, published at Manila. This publica-
tion comes to replace the *Revista de Liceo*,
which ceased to exist only a short time ago.
The new journal is the organ of the society
known as the Liceo de Manila, and its char-
acter is exclusively literary and scientific.
Among the contents of the number before
us we find a series of highly instructive
articles.

THE Directors of the City of London Fire
Insurance Co., Limited, have recently sub-
mitted their first annual report to the
shareholders. It appears that the surplus
on the year's business was £30,019, 8s. 4d.,
out of which the Directors recommended
that a dividend be paid to the Sharehold-
ers of 5 per cent. (free of Income Tax) on
the paid-up Capital of the Company, for
the year commencing 1st April, 1881,
which would amount to £10,000, leaving a
balance of £20,019, 8s. 4d. to be carried to
the credit of the New Account.

The following account, duly certified, of
the average amount of bank notes in cir-
culation in Hongkong during the month
ending 30th June, 1882, is published for
general information in the *Gazette*—

BANKS.	AVERAGE SPECIES AMOUNT.	RESERVE
O. B. Corporation,	857,833	800,000
C. M. Bank of India (London & China),	852,458	290,000
O. B. of India, Aus- tralia & China,	799,992	390,000
H. & S. Banking (Corporation),	1,389,238	600,000
Total,	3,499,521	1,480,000

JOHN Henry Knowland, chief officer of the
American barque *Fernside Abbey*, appeared
before Capt. Thomson, sitting as Marine
Magistrate, to answer a summons for as-
sault, presented against him by Joseph
Clark, apprentice on board the same vessel.

The apprentice said he had made a mistake
about a block on board the vessel, for which
the mate kicked him in the mouth, cutting
his lip. The mate said he accidentally
kicked the apprentice in kicking the block
away from where it was. The mate was
ordered to pay £1 amends. A summons
taken out against the Captain, Chief Mate,
and Second Mate of the same vessel, by
Hermann Sorrenger, also seaman, charging
them with assault, was withdrawn by the
complainant.

BETWEEN twelve and one o'clock to-day
£1,000 took wings into themselves and
vanished in a most mysterious manner.
The shroff of the Mow Wo Cheong Hong in
Wing Lok Street, went to the Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank to draw a sum of £14,000.
The shroff of the Bank counted out that
amount of notes and handed the money to
an assistant to check. He pronounced it
all correct, and handed it to a
third party to see if he could discover any
error. None being found, the notes were
handed to the drawer to count and satisfy
himself that everything was as it should be.
The mysterious part of the affair starts from
this point. It is said that the shroff
of the Bank being busy could not spare
time to stand and see the man count his
money, and so deputed a coolie to stand
guard while the money was being checked
for the fourth time. While this operation
was going on, one o'clock struck, and the
coolie went to the door to take down the
signboard, this being part of his duty.
When the drawer had finished, he said he
could only total up £13,000. It was pointed
out to him that the money had been gone
over three times by the bank officials, and
found all right. This had no effect in quiet-
ing the outside shroff, who told the Bank
shroff he could count the money for himself,
and on this being done sure enough only
£13,000 turned up. The drawer said he had
no notes about his person, and demanded his
other £1,000. He was advised to go away,
and the matter would be looked into, but
this he positively refused to do, and as
there were no Europeans in the place at
the time, a deadlock ensued. We have not
heard how the difficulty has been got over.

AN inquest was held at the Government
Civil Hospital this afternoon before the
Coroner, Mr. Wodehouse, and the following
gentlemen as a jury:—Messrs G. dos Ro-
medios, Wong Pat and Cheung Ahoi, re-
garding the death of Ho Ahuk, a man who
committed suicide by hanging himself in
one of the Police cells this morning. Dr.
Stockwell said the body was brought to the
Hospital about half-past six o'clock this
morning. The only mark was an indentation
round the neck apparently caused by a
cord. The eyes were protruding slightly,
but the features were placid. Dr. Stock-
well was of opinion that death had been
caused by strangulation. Abdul
Latif said he was on duty in the
charge room of the Central Station from
two o'clock last night, until six o'clock this
morning. Part of his duties was to visit
the cells during the night. At twenty
minutes to five o'clock this morning he
visited the cell in which the deceased was
confined and saw him squatting down, ap-
parently asleep, while the other pris-
oner confined in the same cell was
fast asleep. At five o'clock he paid
another visit to the cell, and saw the
deceased hanging by the neck from one of
the bars of the cell window; one end of
the rope, which was about two and half
feet in length, and about a quarter of an
inch in diameter, was passed round the bar
of the window, and the other round the
throat of the deceased in the form of a
loop. The window was about six feet six
inches from the ground; the feet of the
deceased were not resting on the ground.
The witness called on another constable,
who cut the rope from the outside. On
entering the cell the deceased was found to
be dead. The other prisoner in the cell was
still sleeping when the deceased was found.
Inspector Hennessy said the man was
brought to the Central Station about four
o'clock yesterday afternoon, and charged
by a coolie from the Tung Wah Hospi-
tal, with stealing a piece of iron from
hoop from that institution. The deceased
denied the charge, saying that he had picked
up the iron to look at it. Inspector
Hennessy made enquiries, and found that
the deceased was about 45 years of age,
and was admitted to the Tung Wah Hospi-
tal on the 13th March as a destitute; he
remained in the hospital until yesterday.
The deceased received his supper, consist-
ing of rice, fish and tea about 5 o'clock in
the evening. The rope with which the
deceased hung himself appeared to have
been used as a waist band. The prisoner
who occupied the cell along with the de-
ceased was an old man charged with begging.
The jury returned an unanimous verdict
of *felony de se*.

THE Agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co. in-
forms us that the Co.'s S. S. *Coptic*, with the
mails of June 17th, from San Francisco,
left Yokohama this morning for this port,
and is due here on the 15th instant.

We are informed by the Agent of the P. M.
S. S. Co. that the Co.'s steamer *City of
Tokio* left San Francisco on the 1st instant,
for this port and Yokohama; she is due here
about the 29th instant.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Queen's
Executive Commissioning Mr. Charles Vincent
Smith to act as Consul for Sweden and
Norway in Hongkong, received Her Ma-
jesty's signature on the 17th day of May,
1882.

THE adjourned hearing of the cross-exam-
ination taken out by Dr. Giebler and Mr.
A. P. Pereira, was further resumed by Dr.
Wodehouse, on Monday at two o'clock,
owing to the fact that Mr. Francis, who re-
presents Dr. Giebler, had been unavoidably
prevented from attending. Mr. Holmes, on
behalf of Mr. Pereira, had consented to the
adjournment before Mr. Wodehouse ini-
tiated that he would remand the case.

We acknowledge the receipt of the first
number of a new monthly Magazine en-
titled the *Revista Filipina de Ciencias y
Artes*, published at Manila. This publica-
tion comes to replace the *Revista de Liceo*,
which ceased to exist only a short time ago.
The new journal is the organ of the society
known as the Liceo de Manila, and its char-
acter is exclusively literary and scientific.
Among the contents of the number before
us we find a series of highly instructive
articles.

THE Directors of the City of London Fire
Insurance Co., Limited, have recently sub-
mitted their first annual report to the
shareholders. It appears that the surplus
on the year's business was £30,019, 8s. 4d.,
out of which the Directors recommended
that a dividend be paid to the Sharehold-
ers of 5 per cent. (free of Income Tax) on
the paid-up Capital of the Company, for
the year commencing 1st April, 1881,
which would amount to £10,000, leaving a
balance of £20,019, 8s. 4d. to be carried to
the credit of the New Account.

The following account, duly certified, of
the average amount of bank notes in cir-
culation in Hongkong during the month
ending 30th June, 1882, is published for
general information in the *Gazette*—

BANKS.	AVERAGE SPECIES AMOUNT.	RESERVE
O. B. Corporation,	857,833	800,000
C. M. Bank of India (London & China),	852,458	290,000
O. B. of India, Aus- tralia & China,	799,992	390,000
H. & S. Banking (Corporation),	1,389,238	600,000
Total,	3,499,521	1,480,000

JOHN Henry Knowland, chief officer of the
American barque *Fernside Abbey*, appeared
before Capt. Thomson, sitting as Marine
Magistrate, to answer a summons for as-
sault, presented against him by Joseph
Clark, apprentice on board the same vessel.

It takes 2 hours 35 minutes at 2 1/2 m.,
or 1 hour 40 m. at 3 m.; or 1 hour 15 m.,
at 3 1/2 m. per hour to get the same amount
of exercise as in walking one hour at the
rate of 4 miles per hour.
So if a man lives two miles from his work
and walks both ways, every week, by
walking it at the rate of 4 miles instead of
3 miles per hour, he saves (in little pieces)
104 hours in the year, gets twenty-eight
per cent. more exercise, and has to pay for
boots and socks, and mending and darning,
seventy-eight per cent. more, also, besides
consuming more food. Time is money,
but curiously enough in this instance it has
to be paid for and worked for also. This
work, however, should fit him better for his
other work if it is hard work.

A lady weighing 100 lbs., and walking at
the usual rate of 2 1/2 m., is exerting nearly
the fourth part of a horse-power all the
time.

Table of fractions of horse-power exerted by a person weighing 100 lbs., walking at different rates:		
1 m. per hr. = 1 mile in 60 m.	—	.0391
2 " " " " " "	—	.0782
3 " " " " " "	—	.1173
4 " " " " " "	—	.1564
5 " " " " " "	—	.1955
6 " " " " " "	—	.2346
7 " " " " " "	—	.2737
8 " " " " " "	—	.3128
9 " " " " " "	—	.3519
10 " " " " " "	—	.3910
11 " " " " " "	—	.4301
12 " " " " " "	—	.4692
13 " " " " " "	—	.5083
14 " " " " " "	—	.5474
15 " " " " " "	—	.5865
16 " " " " " "	—	.6256
17 " " " " " "	—	.6647
18 " " " " " "	—	.7038
19 " " " " " "	—	.7429
20 " " " " " "	—	.7820
21 " " " " " "	—	.8211
22 " " " " " "	—	.8602
23 " " " " " "	—	.8993
24 " " " " " "	—	.9384
25 " " " " " "	—	.9775
26 " " " " " "	—	1.0166
27 " " " " " "	—	1.0557
28 " " " " " "	—	1.0948
29 " " " " " "	—	1.1339
30 " " " " " "	—	1.1730

From this table any one can calculate for
his own weight the horse-power he exerts
at each rate.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. F. Snowden, Puisne Judge.)

Saturday, July 8.

M'GUINNESS v. O'KEEFE, (£1,000).—This
case was resumed this morning.

Mr. Wotton again appeared for the plain-
tiff, and Mr. Francis acted for the de-
fendant.
Mr. J. H. Smith, of the firm of Black-
head & Co., said he was agent for Messrs.
Hermesheim & Co. who were engaged in the
same trade as O'Keefe & Co. He had
managed their affairs here and shipped their
officers and crews for the last five
years. The vessels engaged were from 100
to 150 tons. Mates with certificates got
£80 to £95; the month's certificate from
£20 to £25 a month. There were stipu-
lations in the contracts that the men
should work either aloft or ashore, and no
extra remuneration was allowed for work on
shore.

By Mr. Wotton:—He knew nothing
about the *Lilla* or her crew; nor did he
know that the men left where there who
were not dead were in a destitute state or
not.

Charles Henderson said he was master of
the *Wrecker*. He took over the command
of the vessel from Captain O'Keefe at Yap
on the 17th of May. After having been in
the vessel from the 17th of May, he had
managed their affairs here and shipped their
officers and crews for the last five
years. The vessels engaged were from 100
to 150 tons. Mates with certificates got
£80 to £95; the month's certificate from
£20 to £25 a month. There were stipu-
lations in the contracts that the men
should work either aloft or ashore, and no
extra remuneration was allowed for work on
shore.

By Mr. Wotton:—He knew nothing
about the *Lilla* or her crew; nor did he
know that the men left where there who
were not dead were in a destitute state or
not.

We acknowledge the receipt of the first
number of a new monthly Magazine en-
titled the *Revista Filipina de Ciencias y
Artes*, published at Manila. This publica-
tion comes to replace the *Revista de Liceo*,
which ceased to exist only a short time ago.
The new journal is the organ of the society
known as the Liceo de Manila, and its char-
acter is exclusively literary and scientific.
Among the contents of the number before
us we find a series of highly instructive
articles.

THE Directors of the City of London Fire
Insurance Co., Limited, have recently sub-
mitted their first annual report to the
shareholders. It appears that the surplus
on the year's business was £30,019, 8s. 4d.,
out of which the Directors recommended
that a dividend be paid to the Sharehold-
ers of 5 per cent. (free of Income Tax) on
the paid-up Capital of the Company, for
the year commencing 1st April, 1881,
which would amount to £10,000, leaving a
balance of £20,019, 8s. 4d. to be carried to
the credit of the New Account.

The following account, duly certified, of
the average amount of bank notes in cir-
culation in Hongkong during the month
ending 30th June, 1882, is published for
general information in the *Gazette*—

BANKS.	AVERAGE SPECIES AMOUNT.	RESERVE
O. B. Corporation,	857,833	800,000
C. M. Bank of India (London & China),	852,458	290,000
O. B. of India, Aus- tralia & China,	799,992	390,000
H. & S. Banking (Corporation),	1,389,238	600,000
Total,	3,499,521	1,480,000

JOHN Henry Knowland, chief officer of the
American barque *Fernside Abbey*, appeared
before Capt. Thomson, sitting as Marine
Magistrate, to answer a summons for as-
sault, presented against him by Joseph
Clark, apprentice on board the same vessel.

householder or not. The note was re-
turned, accompanied by a note saying
that the man who was along with the
defendant was Chan Atak, and that the
defendant was not the owner of the house.
In answer to the witness, the defendant
said he obtained the registration ticket on
the second moon of the last year, whereas
the date of the ticket was March 1882.
The prisoner, the defendant and his com-
panion wished to become seafarers for
bond over in two instalments of \$50 each.
The defendant said he was Chan Tak,
and was the registered tenant of house No.
65 B. A man named Chan Atak was the
registered tenant of house No. 65 A. He
was no relation to this other man.

Chan Atak said he was the registered
householder of house No. 35 A, Second
Street. Chan Tak said he was Chan Tak,
house No. 35 B, Second Street. He knew
the name of the defendant was Chan Atak,
and he knew him to be the householder of
house No. 35 B in the same street. He re-
gistered house No. 35 B, for the de-
fendant who had asked him to do so.
When registering this latter place he did
not explain that he was doing so for
another man.

Charles Edmund, registration clerk in
the Registrar General's Office, said that
the defendant and the last witness came to
the Registrar General's Office with the
papers produced, and handed them to him;
at the same time each of them described
himself as being named Chan Atak, and
one said he was the householder of house
No. 65 A, and the other as householder of
No. 65 B. Both houses were registered on
the same day by the witness Chan Atak,
who had admitted to witness the other day
that he was the owner of both houses.
Further corroborative evidence was led,
and the defendant was found guilty of the
charge; and the witness Chan Atak was con-
victed of giving false testimony. A fine of
£25, or six weeks' imprisonment with hard
labour was imposed on each.

A ROW ABOUT A SWEETHEART.

About half-past ten yesterday evening, an
Indian constable who was on duty in
Station Street, Yan Mah Ti, heard a great
disturbance going on in the upper floor
of one of the houses there. He entered the
house, and found Pun Yun, Chun Lun,
and Chinn Ng engaged in a free fight, and
a woman trying to separate them. There
was considerable bloodshed, and the three men
took them to the Station. The woman, in her
evidence given to-day, said she was a mar-
ried woman, and that her house was visited
by the third defendant during the absence
of her husband, the first defendant, who,
on his return, immediately set upon the
third defendant, and beat him. She also
said the second defendant had come from
the street on hearing the fighting, and tried
to put a stop to the combat. Her husband
was very angry. The first defendant had
little to say in his defence; finding the
third defendant in his wife's room, he
ordered him out, and on the latter refusing,
he gave him a thrashing. The second de-
fendant said he had gone to rent a room
in the house, and seeing the first and third
defendants fighting, he tried to separate them.
The third defendant's statement was that
he had supported the woman for several
years, and had never heard of her husband
until last night, when she called the first
defendant by that name. A Chinese con-
stable who had assisted to arrest the
offenders, said the first and third defendants
had been disputing as to who had the best
claim to call the woman his sweetheart.

This constable also said the woman de-
scribed herself as a widow, at the Yan Mah
Ti Police Station. The first and third de-
fendants were fined \$1, or three days' im-
prisonment, and the second defendant was
discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

16, BANK BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, July 8th, 1882.

SIR,—As you have given publicity to a
question of precedence which arose in the
Summary Court yesterday morning, I have
written to Mr. Wotton and myself, permit me to state the
real facts of the case as they occurred. I
attended the Summary Court at exactly
half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning,
thinking I was in good time as on former
occasions I had been there earlier and had
to wait for some time. It appeared I was
mistaken as to the time, and as I was
late, I was not allowed to enter the court
until I had been called to the bar. I was
about to be released from jail, and I was
in my absence, to which I had no objection
whatever. But events transpired later on
in the day which necessitated my applying
to Mr. Justice Snowden to give me a hear-
ing in the afternoon. I heard at noon from
my clients, the plaintiffs, that one of the
partners of the firm who were defendants
in the Summary Court yesterday morning,
was not present, and that he was about to
be released from jail, and I was
requested to get judgment and settle
execution as soon as possible before he
should leave the Colony. Under these
circumstances I felt fully justified in ap-
plying to Mr. Justice Snowden for an earlier
hearing of the case. Consequently at half-
past ten I was called to the bar, and Mr.
Snowden, with his usual courtesy and kind-
ness, considering the urgency and peculiar
circumstances of the case, and willing to
help me as much as he could, granted my
request, which seemed to have much ex-
asperated Mr. Wotton.

My opinion as to the propriety of the
question of precedence, coming from a pro-
fessional country agent, good feeling aside
to be sufficient to silence all objections on
Mr. Wotton's part. If our positions were re-
versed, I know I should have been placed
to oblige him in any way. One or twice I
have yielded up my right of precedence to
other gentlemen, and I am sure that I am
only fair and gentlemanly that we should
consider each other in matters of this kind,
and not insist upon our rights to the letter
to the prejudice of our neighbours. More-
over, Mr. Wotton, when asked by the learned
judge if his case would be a short one, no
reply was made, but he was told to wait.
So naturally I had the permission to be
heard first.

I must apologize for trespassing on your
valuable space, but I felt bound to state the
facts as they actually transpired, and correct
any misapprehension that might arise from
your report of the circumstances.

I remain, Yours faithfully,

HO KAI.

THE FRENCH MODE OF DEALING

WITH CHINESE SECRET SOCIETIES.

(Singapore Times.)

The *Journal Officiel de la Cochinchine
Francaise*, in its issue of the 17th June,
contains an additional police force of 30
men, which may be of interest and edifica-
tion to our Executive here, and especially to
the Inspector General of Police and the Pro-
tector of Chinese, as showing the short,
simple, and summary way which the French
Government have of dealing with Chinese
Secret Societies and all their works. To an
Englishman accustomed to the slow and
lengthy, the dreary verbiage of an English
Ordinance, it is refreshing to read a French
Decree from the comprehensive brevity and
lucidity of its style, which makes its mean-
ing, scope, and intention readily and easily
understood beyond any possibility of doubt
or misapprehension. The first decree
reads—

"The Governor of French Cochinchina,
"Officer of the Legion of Honour and of
Public Education,
Considering that the robberies (actes de
brigandage) which take place in Cochinchina
are due almost entirely to Chinese of the
Society known as the *Ching Ma*, which has
been established in Cochinchina;
That this Society, by enrolling indis-
criminately all who offer themselves as
members, is responsible for the introduction
into the Colony of vagabonds expelled
from China and neighbouring Colonies;
That it is just that the said Society should
be suppressed, and that its members should
be punished, and pay for the additional
police necessary to insure public security;

Upon the proposal of the Director of the
Interior, and with the approval of the Privy
Council, decrees—

1. A fine of 5,000 dollars on the Society
of *Ching Ma* in Cochinchina; of 1,500 dollars
on the branch in Hongkong; and of 500 dollars
on the branch in Canton, to pay for the
additional police force necessitated by the
disorders, fights, riots, and thefts committed
by the members of the *Ching Ma*.

2. The headmen of the Society will be
responsible for the collection of the fines,
and payment will be made, one-third on
the 1st of June, one-third on the 22nd
June; and one-third on the 2nd July.

3. The Director of the Interior is charged
with the provisional execution of this De-
cree, which will be submitted for the ap-
proval of the Minister for the Navy and
Colonies.

Le Maré de VILLERS.

Saigon, 9th June.

A second decree of the same date, and
with the same preamble of reasons, es-
tablishes an additional police force of 30
men in the district of Soctrang, such police
force to be paid for and clothing, \$10 a
month, making \$3,600 for the whole year,
which is to be paid by the three branches
of the Society of *Ching Ma* as follows:—

at Batrang \$1,400
at Bac-lieu \$1,400
at Ba-lieu \$1,400

that the dimensions of each owner's land
may be made known to the headmen of the
sections. When the map of each vacant
lot has been divided up into parts showing
the various lots are correlated, a re-
gister is to be made, and that the register
will know to whom the land belongs and
how much each owns. And a certificate
of ownership is to be given to those who
report their land to the headmen and aid in
settling the boundary lines. In order to
encourage the people to come forward
promptly, they are assured that these certi-
ficates of ownership are to be issued without
charge, and that if any underling in the
villagers should try to extort money from
owners seeking certificates, the extortioners
shall be promptly punished. A date is fixed,
and the owners are commanded to make
their reports promptly under pain of having
their property confiscated and sold by the
officials. The headman of the sections
of the city are to be rewarded, if their work
be well done, by increased honor and rank;
and the *ti-poo* of each section is, in case
there are

MOVING DAY IN THE STATES.

(Continued from page 1.)

To-day the sound of the back hammer is plainly heard, and the dust of a year's accumulation is being blown away from the eyes of the mover, while the mover in his turn is becoming the fute of his last looking-glass which has been mistaken by the cartmen for the ironing board and thrown carelessly on the kitchen stove. Take up thy bed and walk! is an old time saying, for in the twentieth century on account of undue disturbance, and the allover sheen on the back of the bed bug will no longer shine in his accustomed haunts. The frugal meal will be eaten off the back of the family bed, thrown hastily over a couple of household goods the morning of the move, while the bed is filled with the baby's linen in its padded compartment, and the parlor region in company with sundry dais ironed by mistake on the library table. To-day the truckman will reign supreme, and many a family will be horrified on finding their goods the morning of the move, while the bed is filled with the baby's linen in its padded compartment, and the parlor region in company with sundry dais ironed by mistake on the library table.

The small toy of a period will reveal in explanation of unknown regions in company with some new-found friend, probably named "Gubbin," and the hamsters of his new home will be made glossy with the seats of their trousers, as they perform the "Death Leap," or the Slide to Perdition, in imitation of the play, as seen by them at the Old Bowery.

Many an arm will ache, lifting up the household goods, and many a dear little wife, carrying a big coal-hod filled with heavy articles of various sorts (weight about 15 pounds), will be followed by her sturdy husband loaded down with a wooden water-pail, weighing 8 or 10.

Police-men will be taking a strict survey of any new Lager Beer moving in, on their beats, and will also take care to bid good-bye to their old friends moving out,—beer free! The sound of the rag-man's bells will float melodiously on the balcony air, and the creak of the ash-can's wheels will be listened to with joy by the wandering rag-picker.

And the mixture in the tenements will be immense. Imagine the wrath of Mrs. Maginness, when she finds herself and all her things in the rooms of Mrs. MacIlvany, and Mrs. MacIlvany is mad because Paddy O'Toolley has moved her bedstead of old water in little Biddy O'Flaherty's room. And Hans Hoffmann, the Dutch barber in a row with big Patsy McCarthy, for putting his plastering tools in Hans's shaving chair. While Mrs. George Washington Simmons is telling her son Julius to "come right inter der house wid den big feet, somebody'll come along and think you fish."

STONEWALL JACKSON.

"M. Quad," of the Detroit Free Press, who has been graphically sketching the battles at Antietam, concludes his account of the great battle of Gettysburg by the following tribute to "Stonewall Jackson":—"In these sketches Stonewall Jackson's battles have been taken in reverse. We found him first on the blood-stained field of Antietam, and then at the close of his career, instead of at the beginning. The world knows how he fought there. We found him at Kernstown fighting one to four—fighting, falling back—grimly giving way to fight again. We saw him strike the Federal armies right and left in the valley and fill Washington with white smoke. We found him at Fredericksburg on Lee's right—at Chancellorsville in Hooker's rear—at Manassas behind Pope—on his flank—in his front. We have found him at Gettysburg. We waited for him before striking a last blow. It was the hammer in his grasp which shattered the Federal position. Without him Longstreet and Hill would have been pressed back—routed—annihilated.

A Christian in his faith—a child in his sympathies—a General who cared not for the world's admiration so much as for the comfort of any single man who followed him in his wonderful marches. He had the courage of a lion and the gentleness of a woman. The pomp and glitter of war were not for him. His banners grew old and faded, and shot-term. His legions grew ragged and footsore and weary. No matter who faltered—Jackson had faith. No matter who hesitated—Jackson advanced. Fiercely in the heat of battle, because it was duty to kill, he would roar in the ear of his soldiers, "Charge! Charge! Charge!" and the groans of the wounded reached a heart which had a throbbing for every groan.

AN ALLEGHANY TROUT-STREAM.

(Full Mail Budget.)

Twenty-five hundred feet above the sea level, and within a hundred and fifty miles of the Capitol of the United States, that combination of social simplicity, of soft pastoral scenery, of green meadows, whispering woodlands, and crystal streams that the educated lover is found perhaps in greater perfection than in any other portion of the Western Continent. The traditions that are wound around the hearts of Anglo-Saxon troutfishers, whether English or American, all breathe of the mother country, her climate and her lakes, and too much of the charm of sentiment, and any state when transported to other climes. The angler, for instance, who carries camp and canoe into the depths of the Canadian forest in June and July, however exhilarating the actual sport and however pleasing for a time the devotion of the unbroken wilderness, will find the force attacks of mosquitoes and black fly hardly compatible with the serene composure that is supposed to accompany the "contemplative man's recreation." The enthusiast, again, who has ridden for a hundred miles across a sunburnt Colorado plain may find his efforts well rewarded when he reaches the banks of a flowing current that bubbles and foams, whose very magnificence is based upon their almost savage hardness, and there will be little in the surrounding, awe-inspiring though they be, or in the dry and cloudless atmosphere, to respond to the sentimental side of his pursuit. Now, however, on the lower slopes of Allegheny, where nature charms you with luxuriant beauty, added rather than otherwise by the presence of a purely pastoral and simple race, the shade of old Frank himself might revel in an Arcadia after his own heart. Winter does not here, as in more northern latitudes, sweep with icy hand the better half of spring's glories, but flies earlier before its falling

BRITISH NOMADS.

(Full Mail Budget.)

The Nomad of the Fair must be brought up to his profession from his earliest years, for it requires an amount of topographical and other knowledge which nothing but experience can supply. There are fair enough and to spare in any six adjacent counties to keep their attendants busy all the year round. But it would not do to go on blindly from one to another as the fair comes in one's way. Doing this a vagabond might attend a fair every day of his life without being any the richer for it. The peculiar skill of this class of nomad consists in laying down a route which shall include the greatest possible number of profitable fairs at the least possible expenditure of time and travel. At the heart of the nomad of the fair stands the idea of fair without being any the richer for it. The peculiar skill of this class of nomad consists in laying down a route which shall include the greatest possible number of profitable fairs at the least possible expenditure of time and travel. At the heart of the nomad of the fair stands the idea of fair without being any the richer for it.

Here he holds every article of value in stock by his rival at a reduction of 25 per cent., and held him up to ridicule in the bargain. The tradesman retorted by hanging a big effigy of Cheap Jack high over his shop door. Thereupon Cheap Jack got up a much bigger and more artistic effigy of the stationary trader, posted it on the town with his bow in the air, and the Post-Master "March" before it and finally burned it with great ceremony in his enclosure. At length the tradesman made the folly to get into a street row with the clown, who, being a practised pugilist, punished his assailant severely. And the assailant crowned his silliness by taking the affair into the police-court, where of course he was nonsuited, and very well laughed at besides. This was about the last of the rivalry. For the tradesman, seeing his rival's public laughing-stock, said his business for what it would fetch, and retired to some other quarter, where, it is to be hoped, the Cheap Jacks cease from troubling and the tradesman is at rest. And three or four days later the victor in this tough struggle dismissed his clown and band and resumed his peregrinations.

Everybody knows what Jack is in business—his quips, cracks, jests, drolery, and infinite volubility; his manifold tricks and devices; his methods of attracting an audience in spite of themselves; and once he can induce them to listen, he will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen.

He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen.

He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen.

He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen.

He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen. He will say anything to get them to listen.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

(Full Mail Budget.)

General Letter Rates for Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, and other ports, 10 cents per 100 lbs. or 1000 letters. For Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, and other ports, 10 cents per 100 lbs. or 1000 letters. For Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, and other ports, 10 cents per 100 lbs. or 1000 letters.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

July 8, 1882.

Stocks	No. of Shares	Value	Paid-up	Reserve	Working Account	Last Dividend	Closing Quotations	Cash
BANKS.								
H.K. & S. Bank	40,000	125	125	2,100,000	63,639.45	40	120	\$275
INSURANCE.								
N.H. China Ins.	1,000	2,000	2,000	252,000	1,063,708.00	75	125	125
Yangtze Ins.	1,200	2,400	2,400	500,488	15,447.58	18	125	125
Union Ins. Soc.	500	2,500	2,500	384,597	437,083.58	102	125	125
China Traders' Ins.	100	1,000	1,000	475,000	91,928.49	20	125	125
Canton Ins. Office	100	1,000	1,000	100,378	677.42	3	125	125
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	1,500	1,500	823,842	263,403.72	75	125	125
H.K. Fire Ins.	2,000	1,000	1,000	433,032	144,036.31	18	125	125
China Fire Ins.	4,000	500	500					
STEAM COMPANIES.								
H.K. & C. M. Steamboat	8,000	100	75	135,000	18,908.00	5	125	125
MOBILE AND P.O. H.K. & W. P. O.	10,000	125	125	147,663.75	3,180.53	4	125	125
LOANS.								
Chi. Imp., 1874	6,276	100	100	7,480			125	125
" " 1877	16,040	100	100				125	125
" " 1881	3,897	100	100				125	125
Sugar Debentures, 1880	600	500	500				125	125

For half-year ended 31st Dec., 1881. Report issued in October, above last Interim Bonus and Dividend for 1881—1st to 30th April, 1882—2nd for 1880—1st for half-year ended 30th June, 1882.

EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of newspapers may be sent at Book Rate. Newspapers must not be sent in a box or in a parcel, but must be sent in a flat box or in a flat envelope. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal communication, such as invoices, bills, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union. The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries. General Rates, by any route.—Letters, 10 cents per 100 lbs. or 1000 letters. Post cards, 5 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries. Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE. General Letter Rates for Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, and other ports, 10 cents per 100 lbs. or 1000 letters. For Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, and other ports, 10 cents per 100 lbs. or 1000 letters.

For CHAMBERS.—Food for thought requires slow cooking. A FAIR INVENTION.—When you chance to meet a man walking alone in a steepled condition, with his head bowed down, his back humped like that of a cat, and his hands crossed over his vestpockets, it is safe to bet that he has been eating cheese.

THE CHINA MAIL. The China Mail is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published by the China Mail Press, Limited, at No. 1, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

July 7, 1882.

Name	Address	Value	Remarks
A. K. Lee	1, Kung Hing Tai	1	
Anderson, Wm.	1, Lai Wai	1	
Banana, Antonio	1, Lo Keng, W. 1	1	
Banana, Antonio	1, Lo Keng, W. 1	1	
Black, R. (no. 1)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 2)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 3)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 4)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 5)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 6)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 7)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 8)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 9)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 10)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 11)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 12)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 13)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 14)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 15)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 16)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 17)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 18)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 19)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 20)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 21)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 22)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 23)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 24)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 25)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 26)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 27)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 28)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 29)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 30)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 31)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 32)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 33)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 34)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 35)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 36)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 37)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 38)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 39)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 40)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 41)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 42)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 43)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 44)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 45)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 46)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 47)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 48)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 49)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 50)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 51)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 52)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 53)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 54)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 55)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 56)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 57)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 58)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 59)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 60)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 61)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 62)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 63)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 64)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 65)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 66)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 67)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 68)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 69)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 70)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 71)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 72)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 73)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 74)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 75)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 76)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 77)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 78)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 79)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 80)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 81)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 82)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 83)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 84)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 85)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 86)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 87)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 88)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 89)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 90)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 91)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 92)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 93)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 94)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 95)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 96)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 97)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 98)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 99)	1, Long Lee	1	
Black, R. (no. 100)	1, Long Lee	1	

For half-year ended 31st Dec., 1881. Report issued in October, above last Interim Bonus and Dividend for 1881—1st to 30th April, 1882—2nd for 1880—1st for half-year ended 30th June, 1882.

EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of newspapers may be sent at Book Rate. Newspapers must not be sent in a box or in a parcel, but must be sent in a flat box or in a flat envelope. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal communication, such as invoices, bills, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union. The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries. General Rates, by any route.—Letters, 10 cents per 100 lbs. or 1000 letters. Post cards, 5 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries. Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE. General Letter Rates for Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, and other ports, 10 cents per 100 lbs. or 1000 letters. For Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, and other ports, 10 cents per 100 lbs. or 1000 letters.

For CHAMBERS.—Food for thought requires slow cooking. A FAIR INVENTION.—When you chance to meet a man walking alone in a steepled condition, with his head bowed down, his back humped like that of a cat, and his hands crossed over his vestpockets, it is safe to bet that he has been eating cheese.

THE CHINA MAIL. The China Mail is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published by the China Mail Press, Limited, at No. 1, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

July 7, 1882.

10,000 \$	63,639.40	40/	% 120 = \$375	[p. ah
562,000 \$	1,663,706.00	TL 75	TL 1225 ex div	
400,488 \$	11,447.56	18 1/2 %	TL 450 p. sh	
4984,597 \$	437,083.59	\$125.00	\$1625 "	
17,000 \$	51,928.49	20 %	\$1675	
100,378 \$	677.42	32 %	880	
323,842 \$	263,403.72	\$75	\$3220 ex div	
393,652 \$	144,636.01	18 1/2 %	\$995 p. share	
			\$6320	
135,000 \$	18,908.06	5 %	\$106	
7,668 7/8 \$	3,180.53	4 %	\$51 % prem.	
			\$1893 p. sh	
7,480		22 1/2 %	\$1024	
...		810	\$172	
6,260 \$	3,324.71	810	\$132	
...	1,860.51	810	\$172	
...	159.31	\$5	\$60	
...			\$128	
Notes of interest.	Payable.			
8 %	June 30 Dec 31			
8 %	Feb. 28 Ag. 31			
8 %	April & Oct.			
8 %	Jan 1 & Dec. 10		2 1/2 % prem.	
8 %	June & Dec.		3 % "	
Report issued on October, above Int Interior Bure				
For year 1891.— For year 1890.— For h				

Visitors' Column

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated, from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings. *(Continued)*
 Government House, North of Public Gardens.
 City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.
 Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.
 The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.
 General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.
Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c.,
near the Public Gardens.
St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above
the Parade Ground.
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington
Street.
Union Church, Elgin Street.
St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.
St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden
Road, near Kennedy Road.
Temperance Hall, specially adapted for
sea-faring men, Quays Road East.
Sailors' Home, West Point.
E. B. A. and China Telegraph Co., and
the Great Northern Telegraph Co.,
Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.
Victoria Recreation Club.—Bath-house
and Boat-house, &c.,—Praya, beyond
the Cricket Ground, beside the City
Hall.
The Barracks and Naval and Military
Store Departments lie to the east-
ward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.
American and English Stores, Books,
and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-
EWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS,
CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS,
IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts.	Hour, ... 20 cts.
Three hours, ... 50 cts.	Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.	

TO VICTORIA PEAK.	
Single Trip.	
Four Coolies,	\$1.00
Three Coolies,	0.85
Two Coolies,	0.70
Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).	
Four Coolies,	\$1.50
Three Coolies,	1.20
Two Coolies,	1.00

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA
STRAZ.)

Single Trip.

Four Coolies,	\$0.60
Three Coolies,	0.50
Two Coolies,	0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-hun).

Four Coolies,	\$1.00
Three Coolies,	0.80
Two Coolies,	0.60

Three Coolies,	0.85
Two Coolies,	0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than *three* hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip } Peak,	\$0.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) } Gap,	\$0.60 each Coolie.

—————

Licensed Bearers (each)

Hour,	10 cents.
Half day,	35 cents.
Day,	80 cents.

AND COOLIE HIRE

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day,	\$5.00.
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load,	2.00.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day,	2.50.
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load,	1.75.
30 piculs, per Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 30 piculs,	

1st Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of	1.50
800 piculs, per Load	1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of	
300 piculs, Half Day,60

Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ...	\$1.00
" " One Hour,70
" " Half an Hour,10

After 6 P.M.....10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

STREET COOLERS

Scale of Hire for Street Coolers

One Day	50 Cents
Half Day	25 "
Three Hours	20 "
One Hour	12 "
Half Hour	5 "

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Mr. Andrew Wind

New Agent, at

13, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

is authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the *Champlain*

THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
VOLUME 100, PART 1, 2000
PUBLISHED BY THE
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

The following Annual Reports on the state of the Government and Grant-in-Aid Schools in Hongkong, for the year 1881, are published in the *Gazette* for general information:—

No. 24. GOVT. CENTRAL SCHOOL, Hongkong, March 28th, 1882.
SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you the Annual Report connected with this School for 1881, and to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant.
Geo. H. BATESON WRIGHT,
Head Master.
The Hon. W. M. DEANE, Act. Col. Sec., &c., &c.

AVERAGE EXPENSE OF EACH SCHOLAR AT THE GOVT. CENTRAL SCHOOL DURING 1881.
Expenditure, \$14,601.15
Deduct School Fees, 4,051.00

Total Expense of the School, \$10,550.15
A. Average Expense of each Scholar calculated by the Total Expenditure, \$18.77
B. Average Expense of each Scholar calculated by Average Daily Attendance, 27.35
Geo. H. BATESON WRIGHT,
Head Master.

No. 27. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, Hongkong, 8th May, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on Education and the Blue Book returns for the year 1881.
2. The total number of schools, subject to supervision by the Government, amounted in 1881 to 72 as compared with 63 in 1880, 50 in 1879 and 47 in 1878. The total number of scholars, subject to supervision and annual examination by the Government, amounted in 1881 to 4,372 as compared with 3,836 in 1880, 3,469 in 1879 and 3,162 in 1878. These figures indicate a steady increase, continued during the last four years, in the general number of schools and scholars subject to Government supervision.

3. The numbers above given include both the so-called Government schools, i.e. secular schools established by the Government, or aided by the Government (by monthly grants), and the so-called Grant-in-Aid schools, i.e. religious denominational schools, Protestant and Roman Catholic, which are aided by the Government by annual grants under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Scheme. Comparing the rolls of these two different classes of schools, I find that we had in 1881, in 35 secular Government schools, 1,966 scholars as compared with 2,078 scholars in 1880, 2,043 in 1879 and 2,101 in 1878; and I further find that we had in 1881, in 37 denominational schools, 2,377 scholars as compared with 1,808 in 1880, 1,417 in 1879 and 1,051 in 1878. I see therefore a slight but steady decrease, from year to year, in the attendance at the secular Government schools, which decrease is counterbalanced, as it is no doubt caused, by the manifest steady increase, observable year by year, in the number of scholars attending the religious denominational Grant-in-Aid schools. If, however, the limited accommodation of the present Government Central School were remedied by the building of a new Central School, with increased staff and accommodation, the result would be somewhat different.

4. The Census taken in 1881 enabled me to arrive at a tolerably exact estimate of the number of scholars attending schools not under Government supervision or inspection. It appears that on 3rd April, 1881, as many as 6,587 children were returned as scholars, and it may safely be assumed that nearly all of them attended schools in the Colony at that time. Deducting from this number the number of scholars enrolled in the secular and denominational schools under Government inspection (4,372), I find that there were 2,215 scholars attending private schools. The Census of 1881 enables me also to calculate, more satisfactorily than it was possible to do so in previous years, the proportion of educated to uneducated children in the Colony. It appears, on an approximate calculation (see Table XVI appended to this report) that, out of 21,869 children under 16 years of age, resident in the Colony in 1881, there were 6,587 returned as scholars, and that about 6,407 were then less than five years of age. Hence I infer that the number of children who ought to have been in school, but did not attend any school in 1881, amounted to about 9,315. This estimate is, however, but an approximate one, and as it includes children up to 16 years of age, while many leave school when 14 or 15 years of age, this estimate is certainly rather above than below the mark. I am, therefore, inclined to think that the number of uneducated children, who did not attend school in 1881, may safely be estimated at 8,000. Considering, however, that almost all the existing schools in the Colony are much overcrowded, it appears to me very likely that the number 8,000 represents not merely the number of uneducated children in the Colony, but the number of children for whom there is actually no school provided by public or private means. Further, as the number of girls (659) who attended known schools in 1881, when compared with the number of boys (about 4,000) attending such schools, very far below the ratio of proportion of native boys (10,824) and girls (10,340) resident in the Colony, it seems to me safe to assume that a vast majority of those 8,000 uneducated children, for whom there is no school provided, are girls. The observations made in 1881, therefore, incline me also to the opinion, that this want of schools and school accommodation for about 8,000 children exists principally in the central parts of the town, where rent is too high to enable the ordinary Chinese teachers to make a living out of the small area commonly occupied by Chinese schools. There is no lack of demand for education of some sort among the Chinese people of this Colony, whether resident in the town or in the villages, but with the exception of the villages, where the Aid System is freely availed of by the people, none of the Kaiming (native residents) of Hongkong have yet applied to the Government for grant-in-aid for educational purposes.

5. Female education appears to be making slight progress in the Colony. As the Grant-in-Aid Scheme give year by year increased attention to female education, the number of girls attending Government schools continues to decrease from year to year. The number of girls attending Government schools fell in 1878 to 235, in 1879 to 179, in 1880 to 138 and 1881 to 120. On the other hand, in the Grant-in-Aid schools the attendance of girls rose during the same years from 242 in 1878, to 431 in 1879, to 564 in 1880 and 729 in 1881. As regards the Chinese population of the Colony, the Census of 1881 records a total of 10,824 boys and 10,340 girls resident in the Colony. Apart from the girls' schools under Government inspection, and numbering in 1881 but 659 girls, there are very few girls' schools in existence in the Colony. There is therefore clearly a great educational want unfulfilled yet. I have stated above my opinion that a vast majority of the 8,000 uneducated children of this Colony are girls. If I add here that nearly all these children are Chinese and that a considerable number

of these girls are not living with their own parents, but are purchased servants of girls, though of tender age, and live under a sort of servitude, the need to provide for their education becomes even more apparent. Although the Chinese are, as a rule, very anxious to send their own children to school, they do not care to give their own children, except in the case of education. It is against the interests of the employer to send them to school. I am no advocate of compulsory education, but I think the peculiar circumstances of this Colony and the prevalence of domestic female servitude in Hongkong recommend a partial application of the system of compulsory education, in purely Chinese subjects, to those classes of Chinese families regarding which the Government (as the proper guardian of such purchased children whose parents are in most cases not living in Hongkong) has an interest, if not a duty, to make sure that such girls know, or at least have an opportunity of learning, that they are free.

6. Considering the steadily increasing number of schools teaching English, it is evident that there is from year to year a steady progress made in the promotion of a knowledge of English in this Colony. Besides the Government schools, which teach English in addition to Chinese, there were in 1881 seven Grant-in-Aid schools teaching English only. The total number of children learning English in schools under Government supervision amounted to 1334.
7. The work done by the Government Central School in 1881, has been tested by me on examination, which I follow in the annual examinations of the Grant-in-Aid schools, but with such adaptations as the peculiar case of the Central School demanded. As regards Chinese studies, for which there is now little time available in the Central School, since the number of scholars in this school is taught every day, has been reduced from 81 to 61 hours, I may here briefly state that the results of the Chinese examination, which I conducted, showed that in Chinese composition a fair result had been obtained, but that Chinese memorization repetition of the Classics cannot be kept up. But the change made in the latter portion of the year, if it is to be of any use to a satisfactory decision, it would be useless therefore to detail here the results of the Chinese examination. But the results of the English examination may be stated as follows.

8. The Preparatory School was examined in reading, writing and arithmetic. 126 boys took examination, only 104 had the requisite number of 200 attendances which the Grant-in-Aid Scheme requires for admission to the examination. Counting therefore only these 104 boys who had the requisite number of attendances, I find that 10 failed in reading, 2 failed in writing and 1 failed in arithmetic, that 12 failed in one subject only, 1 failed in 2 subjects, and 1 in 3 subjects. Allowing then, in consideration of the fact that this school spends part of its time on Chinese studies, the copy-writing to make up for failure in one subject, as the Grant-in-Aid Scheme allows in other standards, the net result of this examination is, that out of 104 boys examined, 2 failed to pass.

9. The English Class was examined in reading, dictation, arithmetic and copy-writing. Out of 30 boys examined, only 29 had the requisite number of attendances. Counting only these 29 boys, I find none failed in reading, 1 failed in dictation, 5 failed in arithmetic, none failed in copy-writing. None failed in more than 1 subject. The result, therefore, is that the 29 boys examined passed without exception.

10. The Seventh Class was examined in reading, dictation, arithmetic and copy-writing. Out of 41 boys examined, 36 had the requisite number of attendances. Counting only these 36 boys, I find that 2 failed in reading, 3 failed in dictation, 8 failed in arithmetic, and none failed in copy-writing; that 11 failed in 1 subject only, and that 1 failed in 2 subjects. The result then is that, out of 36 boys examined, only 1 failed to pass.

11. The so-called Lower School, including the Sixth, Fifth and Fourth Classes, was examined in reading, dictation, arithmetic, geography, grammar and copy-writing. Out of 93 boys examined, only 82 had the requisite number of attendances. Of these 82 boys, 10 failed in reading, 29 failed in dictation, 14 failed in arithmetic, 10 failed in geography, 5 failed in grammar and none failed in copy-writing. I find that 21 failed in 1 subject only, but 12 failed in 2 subjects, 3 failed in 3 subjects and 3 failed in 4 subjects each. The result, therefore, is that, out of 82 boys examined, 18 failed to pass. The unfavourable result of this examination, the subjects of which, as in all other cases, had been fixed upon by myself in concert with the Headmaster and the Masters of these Classes, is in my opinion caused by the system of promoting boys from one class to another in the course of each term, which system appears to have still been in vogue in 1881. Some boys in this school had not admitted a few days before the examination took place, and many had evidently been moved out of the Preparatory or Eighth and Seventh Classes into this school before they were ripe for it.

12. The Third Class of the Central School was examined in reading, dictation, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition and copy-writing. Out of 27 boys examined, only 20 had the requisite number of attendances. Of these 20 boys none failed in reading, none in dictation, 5 failed in arithmetic, none failed in geography, 1 failed in grammar, 3 failed in composition, and none in copy-writing. The result, therefore, is that, out of 20 boys examined, 2 failed to pass.

13. The Second Class of the Central School was examined in reading, dictation, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition and copy-writing. Out of 29 boys examined, 24 had the requisite number of attendances. Of the 24 boys, 5 failed in dictation, 4 failed in composition, but none failed in any of the other subjects. I find that 7 failed in 1 subject only, and 2 failed in 2 subjects each. The result, therefore, is that out of 24 boys, 9 failed to pass.

14. The First Class of the Central School was examined in reading, dictation, arithmetic, geography, composition, history and copy-writing. Out of 33 boys examined, 28 had the requisite number of attendances. I find that, out of 28 boys, none failed in reading, 4 failed in dictation, 7 failed in arithmetic, 5 failed in history and none failed in copy-writing. I further find that 3 failed in 1 subject only, 4 failed in 2 subjects, 1 failed in 3 subjects and 2 failed in 4 subjects each. The result is, therefore, that, out of 28 boys examined in this high standard, in which Grant-in-Aid schools bring forward but very few boys, out of 28 examined, 7 failed to pass.

15. The result total of the examination of the Central School appears to me to have been satisfactory. It is hardly possible to compare the Central School with any other school in the Colony, because, with the exception of the Diocesan School, which is a boarding school, differs widely from the Central School, none other in the Colony combines English and Chinese teaching. The Diocesan School, which devotes part of every afternoon to Chinese teaching and gives the rest of the day to English teaching, does not submit the result of the Chinese teaching to Government examination,

as it receives no grant for it. All the other schools in the Colony, which teach English, devote the whole of their school hours exclusively to English teaching. The Central School surrenders 24 hours each day to Chinese teaching. Under these circumstances it seems to me that the above detailed result, due to the above stated reasons, and with the exception of the case of the Lower School, compare favourably with results of most Grant-in-Aid schools, are satisfactory. This favourable result, obtained under adverse circumstances, is due no doubt to the excellent preparation and discipline of the Central School, next to the superior qualifications of its trained Masters.

16. The ordinary Government schools, which teach no English, and the Village schools, subsidized by the Government by a small monthly grant as Aid Schools, all of which teach no English, have, as usual, been examined as in previous years, and do not call for any special remark. But it is necessary to advert briefly to those Government schools, outside the Central School, which teach both English and Chinese. Among these schools, the Government school at Stanley which, out of 27 boys, had 20 examined, and of these only 19 were none failed entirely. There were also 19 girls examined and all passed. As the scholars of the Victoria Schools are distributed over all six standards of the Code, it requires every considerable effort on the part of the teachers to teach so many classes so efficiently.

17. The Roman Catholic school which teaches English is St. Francis' girls' school, which came last year for the first time under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme. Out of 15 girls presented for examination, only 8 had the requisite number of attendances, and these 8 girls were examined in the mind, and in the Chinese character and in the Chinese character and, in my opinion, in the latter. The disadvantages, however, which this system of education appears to imply, do not seem to have equal force in the case of girls, for whom, if the two standards of the girls' schools conducted by the Roman Mission and the Roman Mission are a sufficient guide, this system would seem better suited. At any rate, the girls clearly gain under it better results than the boys. The Basel Mission Girls' School, admirably organized and conducted as a boarding school, shows this system to its advantage. The infants are tolerably grounded in the written Chinese character, whilst the facility with which the girls in the highest classes write prose composition in the Roman character, is a clear proof that there is considerable power in this system in the direction of educating the mind, apart from the greater variety of mere instruction conveyed by it. Of 43 girls examined, all passed in every subject, with the exception of 11 girls in standard IV, of whom 3 failed in 1 subject each, 1 failed in 2 subjects, and 1 in 3 subjects. The latter two failures were clearly caused by individual incapacity. The result of the examination proved the teaching, which is here given by properly trained teachers, to have been excellent in all respects. Nevertheless it was evident to me that the system followed in this school does not admit of the same proficiency being obtained in the written Chinese character as is found in the girls' schools which give a purely Chinese education.

18. The only other school in the Colony, worked under this same system, is the girls' school of the Berlin Foundling House, Bethesda, which is also a boarding school, like the Basel Mission girls' school, and this school also produced, through its excellent teaching and organization, very favourable results. None of these girls, however, were presented in the two highest standards. Out of 37 girls examined, 4 failed in 1 subject each, and the result was that only one failed to pass.

19. All the remaining Grant-in-Aid schools are worked under Class I of the Code, giving a purely Chinese education in the Chinese language. But as all the schools, 25 in number, teach principally the Chinese language and supplement the ethical teaching of the Confucian Classics by religious Christian teaching, the work done in these schools has, in my opinion, a high educational value. Until the beginning of last year the Protestant Missions of the Colony held the monopoly of the system of teaching. Last year, for the first time, the Roman Catholic Mission placed one school, worked under this system, under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme, so that now 22 of these schools are Protestant Mission schools and 1 is a Roman Catholic school. Five of the Protestant Mission schools are under the superintendence of a native catechist and were opened by him on behalf of a few Chinese merchants who supply the funds. These schools are, however, distinctly Protestant, though not directly connected with any foreign Missionary. None of the Kailong schools has as yet been placed under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme, and the results of the examination of each of these 23 Grant-in-Aid schools, as the results are summarily tabulated in the comparative Tables appended to this report. But a few general observations, which forced themselves into notice lately in connection with these schools, may be interesting to the Managers of these schools. I observed, in the first instance, a general steady improvement going on, from year to year, in the quality of teaching given in these schools, as well as in their organization and discipline. As I knew all those of these schools which existed before they were brought under the Grant-in-Aid Code, I am certain that this general improvement in the effectiveness of these schools is principally due to the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Scheme. On the other hand, this scheme, like all other schemes, has also its drawbacks. I observed several evil tendencies arising from some of the provisions. As, for instance, one-fourth of the annual grant earned by a school, goes, according to the provisions of the Code, to the paid teacher as a personal bonus, there is among most of the native teachers a strong tendency, not only to neglect the religious teaching which is not examined in, nor specially paid for by the Government, in favour of the particular subjects required by the Code, but also to seek to obtain a high grant by special cramming during the last few months of the year. Another objectionable expedient lately resorted to by some of the native teachers of these schools in Class I, also adopted with a view to obtain a high personal bonus, is the practice of admitting at the beginning of the year a much larger number of children than there is teaching power to provide for, and to select out of the mass, and to drill in preference, the more intelligent portion of the scholars, but quietly to get rid, by neglect or otherwise, of the unprofitable scholars. A future objectionable device of the same sort is the practice, which appears more generally to be setting in in all the boys' schools in Class I, and which consists in training boys chiefly for the lower standards of the scheme, in which passes can be obtained at the examination with comparative ease, but to bring forward at the examination a few of the more advanced scholars, in which the risk of failure is much greater. Thus, the liberality of the Code appears to have engendered a mercenary spirit among many of the native masters of schools in

giving a whole holiday every Wednesday (or Thursday).

20. With the Roman Catholic schools I class also the Victoria Schools, as they are under the patronage of the Roman Catholic Mission, although these schools do not teach religion at all. The latter point gives the Victoria Schools so far an advantage, as more time is given to secular instruction, but the entire absence of religious teaching deprives, in my opinion, the Victoria Schools of the educational power exercised by St. Joseph's College. On the other hand, the mixing of Portuguese and Chinese boys, which is the systematic practice of the Victoria boys' school, appears to produce a healthy amalgamation of which St. Joseph's College deprives itself by the separation of Chinese from Portuguese scholars. Out of 104 scholars on the roll of the Victoria Schools, 46 were examined, and most of these who were not examined were excluded on the ground of insufficient attendances. Some, however, had been attending another Grant-in-Aid school or the Central School during part of the year, and were excluded from the grant on that score. Out of 27 boys, 20 failed entirely, and of these only 19 were none failed entirely. There were also 19 girls examined and all passed. As the scholars of the Victoria Schools are distributed over all six standards of the Code, it requires every considerable effort on the part of the teachers to teach so many classes so efficiently.

21. The Roman Catholic school which teaches English is St. Francis' girls' school, which came last year for the first time under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme. Out of 15 girls presented for examination, only 8 had the requisite number of attendances, and these 8 girls were examined in the mind, and in the Chinese character and in the Chinese character and, in my opinion, in the latter. The disadvantages, however, which this system of education appears to imply, do not seem to have equal force in the case of girls, for whom, if the two standards of the girls' schools conducted by the Roman Mission and the Roman Mission are a sufficient guide, this system would seem better suited. At any rate, the girls clearly gain under it better results than the boys. The Basel Mission Girls' School, admirably organized and conducted as a boarding school, shows this system to its advantage. The infants are tolerably grounded in the written Chinese character, whilst the facility with which the girls in the highest classes write prose composition in the Roman character, is a clear proof that there is considerable power in this system in the direction of educating the mind, apart from the greater variety of mere instruction conveyed by it. Of 43 girls examined, all passed in every subject, with the exception of 11 girls in standard IV, of whom 3 failed in 1 subject each, 1 failed in 2 subjects, and 1 in 3 subjects. The latter two failures were clearly caused by individual incapacity. The result of the examination proved the teaching, which is here given by properly trained teachers, to have been excellent in all respects. Nevertheless it was evident to me that the system followed in this school does not admit of the same proficiency being obtained in the written Chinese character as is found in the girls' schools which give a purely Chinese education.

22. The only other school in the Colony, worked under this same system, is the girls' school of the Berlin Foundling House, Bethesda, which is also a boarding school, like the Basel Mission girls' school, and this school also produced, through its excellent teaching and organization, very favourable results. None of these girls, however, were presented in the two highest standards. Out of 37 girls examined, 4 failed in 1 subject each, and the result was that only one failed to pass.

23. All the remaining Grant-in-Aid schools are worked under Class I of the Code, giving a purely Chinese education in the Chinese language. But as all the schools, 25 in number, teach principally the Chinese language and supplement the ethical teaching of the Confucian Classics by religious Christian teaching, the work done in these schools has, in my opinion, a high educational value. Until the beginning of last year the Protestant Missions of the Colony held the monopoly of the system of teaching. Last year, for the first time, the Roman Catholic Mission placed one school, worked under this system, under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme, so that now 22 of these schools are Protestant Mission schools and 1 is a Roman Catholic school. Five of the Protestant Mission schools are under the superintendence of a native catechist and were opened by him on behalf of a few Chinese merchants who supply the funds. These schools are, however, distinctly Protestant, though not directly connected with any foreign Missionary. None of the Kailong schools has as yet been placed under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme, and the results of the examination of each of these 23 Grant-in-Aid schools, as the results are summarily tabulated in the comparative Tables appended to this report. But a few general observations, which forced themselves into notice lately in connection with these schools, may be interesting to the Managers of these schools. I observed, in the first instance, a general steady improvement going on, from year to year, in the quality of teaching given in these schools, as well as in their organization and discipline. As I knew all those of these schools which existed before they were brought under the Grant-in-Aid Code, I am certain that this general improvement in the effectiveness of these schools is principally due to the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Scheme. On the other hand, this scheme, like all other schemes, has also its drawbacks. I observed several evil tendencies arising from some of the provisions. As, for instance, one-fourth of the annual grant earned by a school, goes, according to the provisions of the Code, to the paid teacher as a personal bonus, there is among most of the native teachers a strong tendency, not only to neglect the religious teaching which is not examined in, nor specially paid for by the Government, in favour of the particular subjects required by the Code, but also to seek to obtain a high grant by special cramming during the last few months of the year. Another objectionable expedient lately resorted to by some of the native teachers of these schools in Class I, also adopted with a view to obtain a high personal bonus, is the practice of admitting at the beginning of the year a much larger number of children than there is teaching power to provide for, and to select out of the mass, and to drill in preference, the more intelligent portion of the scholars, but quietly to get rid, by neglect or otherwise, of the unprofitable scholars. A future objectionable device of the same sort is the practice, which appears more generally to be setting in in all the boys' schools in Class I, and which consists in training boys chiefly for the lower standards of the scheme, in which passes can be obtained at the examination with comparative ease, but to bring forward at the examination a few of the more advanced scholars, in which the risk of failure is much greater. Thus, the liberality of the Code appears to have engendered a mercenary spirit among many of the native masters of schools in

giving a whole holiday every Wednesday (or Thursday).

24. The Hongkong Public School, conducted at St. Paul's College, with an enrolment of 28 boys, all of whom were the sons of English-speaking parents, presented only 14 boys for examination, the others having failed to attain the requisite number of attendances. None were old enough to be presented in a higher standard than the fourth. One boy failed in two subjects, and all the others passed in every subject. Two boys were also examined in Algebra, as a special subject, and passed. Although, therefore, the school had but a small number of boys to present for examination, one more than the previous examination, the result of the examination was highly creditable to the Master, and indeed the one boy who failed was too young and nervous to be expected to pass. The class of residents, for whose children this Public School was specially designed, is too small to give any solid prospect of securing a large attendance in the future. The fees charged are also very high. In my opinion it would be more advantageous to the school, to revert to the former plan of admitting a number of respectable Chinese youths to be taught together with the English-speaking boys, as the increased number of scholars would enable the Committee to reduce the fees and to increase the staff, whilst the mixing of the two races would produce a healthy emulation without at all endangering the discipline, to which Chinese boys are far more amenable than European youths.

25. Under Class III of the Code, viz. for

schools in which a European education is given in the Chinese language, we had in 1881 three schools, two of which are conducted by the Basel Mission in the Hakka dialect, and one by the Berlin Ladies' Society in the Punti dialect. One of the Basel Mission schools is a day school for boys, the other a boarding school for girls. The boys' school of the Basel Mission, with an enrolment of 47 boys, presented only 19 boys, of whom 18 were present, for examination, the remainder having either ceased to attend or failed to attain the requisite number of 500 daily attendances during the year. Of the 18 boys examined, 6 failed in 1 subject each, and 1 in 2 subjects, and the result was that, out of 18 boys examined in the first three standards, 14 passed. Considering that 4 of the boys examined were clearly too young to be expected to pass in arithmetic, this result showed that good teaching had been given, but the great irregularity of the attendances in this school, compared with the attendances in day schools for Hakka children in the immediate neighbourhood, appears to me to indicate that the kind of education given in this school is not such as to command the parents of the boys who evidently care more for a good Chinese than for a good European education. That it is not the religious teaching which the parents object to, appears clearly from the fact that crowds of the same class of children are thronging into the other Grant-in-Aid schools in the immediate neighbourhood, where so much religion is taught, but a Chinese education, instead of a European one, is given. The time which this boys' school of the Basel Mission devoted to the teaching of reading and writing colloquial Chinese in the Roman character, and to arithmetic, makes a serious inquiry upon the time expended on learning to read and write in the Chinese character and, in my opinion, in the latter. The disadvantages, however, which this system of education appears to imply, do not seem to have equal force in the case of girls, for whom, if the two standards of the girls' schools conducted by the Roman Mission and the Roman Mission are a sufficient guide, this system would seem better suited. At any rate, the girls clearly gain under it better results than the boys. The Basel Mission Girls' School, admirably organized and conducted as a boarding school, shows this system to its advantage. The infants are tolerably grounded in the written Chinese character, whilst the facility with which the girls in the highest classes write prose composition in the Roman character, is a clear proof that there is considerable power in this system in the direction of educating the mind, apart from the greater variety of mere instruction conveyed by it. Of 43 girls examined, all passed in every subject, with the exception of 11 girls in standard IV, of whom 3 failed in 1 subject each, 1 failed in 2 subjects, and 1 in 3 subjects. The latter two failures were clearly caused by individual incapacity. The result of the examination proved the teaching, which is here given by properly trained teachers, to have been excellent in all respects. Nevertheless it was evident to me that the system followed in this school does not admit of the same proficiency being obtained in the written Chinese character as is found in the girls' schools which give a purely Chinese education.

26. The only other school in the Colony, worked under this same system, is the girls' school of the Berlin Foundling House, Bethesda, which is also a boarding school, like the Basel Mission girls' school, and this school also produced, through its excellent teaching and organization, very favourable results. None of these girls, however, were presented in the two highest standards. Out of 37 girls examined, 4 failed in 1 subject each, and the result was that only one failed to pass.

27. All the remaining Grant-in-Aid schools are worked under Class I of the Code, giving a purely Chinese education in the Chinese language. But as all the schools, 25 in number, teach principally the Chinese language and supplement the ethical teaching of the Confucian Classics by religious Christian teaching, the work done in these schools has, in my opinion, a high educational value. Until the beginning of last year the Protestant Missions of the Colony held the monopoly of the system of teaching. Last year, for the first time, the Roman Catholic Mission placed one school, worked under this system, under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme, so that now 22 of these schools are Protestant Mission schools and 1 is a Roman Catholic school. Five of the Protestant Mission schools are under the superintendence of a native catechist and were opened by him on behalf of a few Chinese merchants who supply the funds. These schools are, however, distinctly Protestant, though not directly connected with any foreign Missionary. None of the Kailong schools has as yet been placed under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme, and the results of the examination of each of these 23 Grant-in-Aid schools, as the results are summarily tabulated in the comparative Tables appended to this report. But a few general observations, which forced themselves into notice lately in connection with these schools, may be interesting to the Managers of these schools. I observed, in the first instance, a general steady improvement going on, from year to year, in the quality of teaching given in these schools, as well as in their organization and discipline. As I knew all those of these schools which existed before they were brought under the Grant-in-Aid Code, I am certain that this general improvement in the effectiveness of these schools is principally due to the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Scheme. On the other hand, this scheme, like all other schemes, has also its drawbacks. I observed several evil tendencies arising from some of the provisions. As, for instance, one-fourth of the annual grant earned by a school, goes, according to the provisions of the Code, to the paid teacher as a personal bonus, there is among most of the native teachers a strong tendency, not only to neglect the religious teaching which is not examined in, nor specially paid for by the Government, in favour of the particular subjects required by the Code, but also to seek to obtain a high grant by special cramming during the last few months of the year. Another objectionable expedient lately resorted to by some of the native teachers of these schools in Class I, also adopted with a view to obtain a high personal bonus, is the practice of admitting at the beginning of the year a much larger number of children than there is teaching power to provide for, and to select out of the mass, and to drill in preference, the more intelligent portion of the scholars, but quietly to get rid, by neglect or otherwise, of the unprofitable scholars. A future objectionable device of the same sort is the practice, which appears more generally to be setting in in all the boys' schools in Class I, and which consists in training boys chiefly for the lower standards of the scheme, in which passes can be obtained at the examination with comparative ease, but to bring forward at the examination a few of the more advanced scholars, in which the risk of failure is much greater. Thus, the liberality of the Code appears to have engendered a mercenary spirit among many of the native masters of schools in

giving a whole holiday every Wednesday (or Thursday).

28. With the Roman Catholic schools I class also the Victoria Schools, as they are under the patronage of the Roman Catholic Mission, although these schools do not teach religion at all. The latter point gives the Victoria Schools so far an advantage, as more time is given to secular instruction, but the entire absence of religious teaching deprives, in my opinion, the Victoria Schools of the educational power exercised by St. Joseph's College. On the other hand, the mixing of Portuguese and Chinese boys, which is the systematic practice of the Victoria boys' school, appears to produce a healthy amalgamation of which St. Joseph's College deprives itself by the separation of Chinese from Portuguese scholars. Out of 104 scholars on the roll of the Victoria Schools, 46 were examined, and most of these who were not examined were excluded on the ground of insufficient attendances. Some, however, had been attending another Grant-in-Aid school or the Central School during part of the year, and were excluded from the grant on that score. Out of 27 boys, 20 failed entirely, and of these only 19 were none failed entirely. There were also 19 girls examined and all passed. As the scholars of the Victoria Schools are distributed over all six standards of the Code, it requires every considerable effort on the part of the teachers to teach so many classes so efficiently.

29. The Roman Catholic school which teaches English is St. Francis' girls' school, which came last year for the first time under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme. Out of 15 girls presented for examination, only 8 had the requisite number of attendances, and these 8 girls were examined in the mind, and in the Chinese character and in the Chinese character and, in my opinion, in the latter. The disadvantages, however, which this system of education appears to imply, do not seem to have equal force in the case of girls, for whom, if the two standards of the girls' schools conducted by the Roman Mission and the Roman Mission are a sufficient guide, this system would seem better suited. At any rate, the girls clearly gain under it better results than the boys. The Basel Mission Girls' School, admirably organized and conducted as a boarding school, shows this system to its advantage. The infants are tolerably grounded in the written Chinese character, whilst the facility with which the girls in the highest classes write prose composition in the Roman character, is a clear proof that there is considerable power in this system in the direction of educating the mind, apart from the greater variety of mere instruction conveyed by it. Of 43 girls examined, all passed in every subject, with the exception of 11 girls in standard IV, of whom 3 failed in 1 subject each, 1 failed in 2 subjects, and 1 in 3 subjects. The latter two failures were clearly caused by individual incapacity. The result of the examination proved the teaching, which is here given by properly trained teachers, to have been excellent in all respects. Nevertheless it was evident to me that the system followed in this school does not admit of the same proficiency being obtained in the written Chinese character as is found in the girls' schools which give a purely Chinese education.

30. The only other school in the Colony, worked under this same system, is the girls' school of the Berlin Foundling House, Bethesda, which is also a boarding school, like the Basel Mission girls' school, and this school also produced, through its excellent teaching and organization, very favourable results. None of these girls, however, were presented in the two highest standards. Out of 37 girls examined, 4 failed in 1 subject each, and the result was that only one failed to pass.

31. All the remaining Grant-in-Aid schools are worked under Class I of the Code, giving a purely Chinese education in the Chinese language. But as all the schools, 25 in number, teach principally the Chinese language and supplement the ethical teaching of the Confucian Classics by religious Christian teaching, the work done in these schools has, in my opinion, a high educational value. Until the beginning of last year the Protestant Missions of the Colony held the monopoly of the system of teaching. Last year, for the first time, the Roman Catholic Mission placed one school, worked under this system, under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme, so that now 22 of these schools are Protestant Mission schools and 1 is a Roman Catholic school. Five of the Protestant Mission schools are under the superintendence of a native catechist and were opened by him on behalf of a few Chinese merchants who supply the funds. These schools are, however, distinctly Protestant, though not directly connected with any foreign Missionary. None of the Kailong schools has as yet been placed under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme, and the results of the examination of each of these 23 Grant-in-Aid schools, as the results are summarily tabulated in the comparative Tables appended to this report. But a few general observations, which forced themselves into notice lately in connection with these schools, may be interesting to the Managers of these schools. I observed, in the first instance, a general steady improvement going on, from year to year, in the quality of teaching given in these schools, as well as in their organization and discipline. As I knew all those of these schools which existed before they were brought under the Grant-in-Aid Code, I am certain that this general improvement in the effectiveness of these schools is principally due to the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Scheme. On the other hand, this scheme, like all other schemes, has also its drawbacks. I observed several evil tendencies arising from some of the provisions. As, for instance, one-fourth of the annual grant earned by a school, goes, according to the provisions of the Code, to the paid teacher as a personal bonus, there is among most of the native teachers a strong tendency, not only to neglect the religious teaching which is not examined in, nor specially paid for by the Government, in favour of the particular subjects required by the Code, but also to seek to obtain a high grant by special cramming during the last few months of the year. Another objectionable expedient lately resorted to by some of the native teachers of these schools in Class I, also adopted with a view to obtain a high personal bonus, is the practice of admitting at the beginning of the year a much larger number of children than there is teaching power to provide for, and to select out of the mass, and to drill in preference, the more intelligent portion of the scholars, but quietly to get rid, by neglect or otherwise, of the unprofitable scholars. A future objectionable device of the same sort is the practice, which appears more generally to be setting in in all the boys' schools in Class I, and which consists in training boys chiefly for the lower standards of the scheme, in which passes can be obtained at the examination with comparative ease, but to bring forward at the examination a few of the more advanced scholars, in which the risk of failure is much greater. Thus, the liberality of the Code appears to have engendered a mercenary spirit among many of the native masters of schools in

giving a whole holiday every Wednesday (or Thursday).

32. With the Roman Catholic schools I class also the Victoria Schools, as they are under the patronage of the Roman Catholic Mission, although these schools do not teach religion at all. The latter point gives the Victoria Schools so far an advantage, as more time is given to secular instruction, but the entire absence of religious teaching deprives, in my opinion, the Victoria Schools of the educational power exercised by St. Joseph's College. On the other hand, the mixing of Portuguese and Chinese boys, which is the systematic practice of the Victoria boys' school, appears to produce a healthy amalgamation of which St. Joseph's College deprives itself by the separation of Chinese from Portuguese scholars. Out of 104 scholars on the roll of the Victoria Schools, 46 were examined, and most of these who were not examined were excluded on the ground of insufficient attendances. Some, however, had been attending another Grant-in-Aid school or the Central School during part of the year, and were excluded from the grant on that score. Out of 27 boys, 20 failed entirely, and of these only 19 were none failed entirely. There were also 19 girls examined and all passed. As the scholars of the Victoria Schools are distributed over all six standards of the Code, it requires every considerable effort on the part of the teachers to teach so many classes so efficiently.

33. The Roman Catholic school which teaches English is St. Francis' girls' school, which came last year for the first time under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme. Out of 15 girls presented for examination, only 8 had the requisite number of attendances, and these 8 girls were examined in the mind, and in the Chinese character and in the Chinese character and, in my opinion, in the latter. The disadvantages, however, which this system of education appears to imply, do not seem to have equal force in the case of girls, for whom, if the two standards of the girls' schools conducted by the Roman Mission and the Roman Mission are a sufficient guide, this system would seem better suited. At any rate, the girls clearly gain under it better results than the boys. The Basel Mission Girls' School, admirably organized and conducted as a boarding school, shows this system to its advantage. The infants are tolerably grounded in the written Chinese character, whilst the facility with which the girls in the highest classes write prose composition in the Roman character, is a clear proof that there is considerable power in this system in the direction of educating the mind, apart from the greater variety of mere instruction conveyed by it. Of 43 girls examined, all passed in every subject, with the exception of 11 girls in standard IV, of whom 3 failed in 1 subject each, 1 failed in 2 subjects, and 1 in 3 subjects. The latter two failures were clearly caused by individual incapacity. The result of the examination proved the teaching, which is here given by properly trained teachers, to have been excellent in all respects. Nevertheless it was evident to me that the system followed in this school does not admit of the same proficiency being obtained in the written Chinese character as is found in the girls' schools which give a purely Chinese education.

34. The only other school in the Colony, worked under this same system, is the girls' school of the Berlin Foundling House, Bethesda, which is also a boarding school, like the Basel Mission girls' school, and this school also produced, through its excellent teaching and organization, very favourable results